The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. Vol 38: No. 8

The Bedford Inquirer

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OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

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BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgmen☞, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

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AND

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

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M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted.

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jan6'65-ly.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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HARRISBURG, PENN'A.,

CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

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jan6'63-3m.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A spleadid Livery Stable attached. (ap'r 64.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

The Westminster Review (Radical).

The North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

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For any one of the Reviews	$4.00	per annum.
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These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall coatinue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

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The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

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Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital.—$200.000. Shares.—200,000. Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE. Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
B. F. Meyers, " "
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon, "
Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office af the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., hiladelphia.

dec.23,'64.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

Poetry.

THE MANTLE OF ST. JOHN DE MATHA.

A LEGEND OF "THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE," A. D. 1154—1864.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A strong and mighty Angel,
Calm, terrible, and bright,
The cross is blended red and blue
Upon his mantle white.

Two captives by him kneeling,
Each on his broken chain,
Sang praise to God who raiseth
The dead to life again!

Dropping his cross wrought mantle,
"Wear this," the Angle said;
"Take thou, O Freedom's priest, its sign,—
The white, the blue, and red."

Then rose up John de Matha
In the strength the Lord Christ gave,
And begged through all the land of France
The ransom of the slave.

The gates of tower and castle
Before him open flew,
The drawbridge at his coming fell,
The door bolt backward drew.

For all men owned his errand,
And paid his righteous tax;
And the hearts of lord and peasant
Were in his hands as wax.

At last, out-bound from Tunis,
His bark her anchored weighed,
Freighted with seven score Christian souls
Whose ransom he had paid.

But, torn by Paynim hatred,
Her sail in tatters hung
And on the wild waves, rudderless,
A shattered hulk she swung.

"God save us!" cried the captain,
"For nought can man avail;
O, woe betide the ship that lacks
Her rudder and her sail!

"Behind us are the Moormen;
At sea we sink or strand;
There's death upon the water,
There's death upon the land!"

Then spoke up John de Matha;
"God's errands never fail!
Take thou the mantle which I wear,
And make of it a sail."

They raised the cross-wrought mantle,
The blue, the white, the red;
And straight before the wind off-shore
The ship of freedom sped.

"God help us!" cried the seamen,
"For vain is mortal skill;
The good ship on a stormy sea
Is drifting at its will."

Then up spake John de Matha;
"My mariners, never fear!
The Lord whose breath has filled our sails
May well our vessel steer!"

So on through storm and darkness
They drove for weary hours;
And lo! the third gray morning shone
On Ostia's friendly towers.

And on the walls the watchers
The ship of mercy knew,—
They knew far off its holy cross,
The red, the white, and blue.

And the bells on all the steeples
Rang out in glad accord,
To welcome home to Christian soil
The ransomed of the Lord.

So runs the ancient legend
By bard and painter told;
And lo! the cycle rounds again,
The new is as the old!

With rudder foully broken,
And sails by traitors torn,
Our country, on a midnight sea,
Is waiting for the morn.

Before her, nameless terror;
Behind, the pirate foe;
The clouds are black above her,
The sea is white below.

The hope of all who suffer,
The dread of all who wrong;
She drifts in darkness and in storm,
How long, O Lord! how long?

But courage, O my mariners!
Ye shall not suffer wreck,
While up to God the freedman's prayers
Are rising from your deck.

Is not your sail the banner
Which God hath blest anew,
The mantle that De Matha wore,
The red, the white, the blue?

Its hues are all of heaven,—
The red the sunset's dye,
The whiteness of the moon lit cloud,
The blue of morning's sky.

Wait cheerily, then, O mariners,
For daylight and for land;
The breath of God is in your sail,
Your rudder is His hand.

Sail on, sail on, deep-freighted
With blessings and with hopes;
The saints of old with shadowy hands
Are pulling at your ropes.

Behind ye holy martyrs
Uplift the palm and crown;
Before ye unborn ages send
Their benedictions down.

Take heart from John de Matha;—
God's errands never fail!
Sweep on through storm and darkness,
The thunder and the hail!

Sail on! The morning cometh,
The port ye yet shall win;
And all the bells of God shall ring
The good ship bravely in!

Atlantic Monthly for February.

POEMS UNWRITTEN.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There are poems unwritten and songs unsung,
Sweeter than any that ever were heard—
Poems that wait for an angel tongue,
Songs that but long for a paradise bird.

Poems that riple through loveliest lives—
Poems unnoted and hidden away
Down in the soul where the beautiful thrives,
Sweetly as flowers in the airs of May.

Poems that only the angels above us,
Looking down deep in our hearts, may behold,
Felt, though unseen, by the beings who love us,
Written on lives as in letters of gold.

Sing to my soul the sweet song that thou livest!
Read me the poem that never was penned—
The wonderful idol of life that thou givest
Fresh from thy spirit. Oh, beautiful friend.

THE GREAT WEST.

A trip of four thousand miles through the heart of the West awakens a kindling thought of the greatness of the Republic. The West is the Empire: a fact unacknowledged at the East, because the East knows not the West. But an impartial traveler soon perceives that the East is not the country. New York and New England are but the thumb and forefinger; the West is the rest of the hand.

A Western visit in summer is best for seeing the country; in winter, best for seeing the people.—And are they not the hartiest, friendliest, most hispitable of the human race? What a "Scotch welcome" may be, we know not; but if better than a Western welcome, it is better than a plain man deserves. Jostle a Westerner in the street, and at once you are acquaintances: meet him the next day, you are old friends. A shake of the hand in the West has more grip in than between New York and Bangor. Child of the East, the West is the chief crown of the parent. The universal New England element westward is not only the best part of the West but the best part of New England: for only the courageous, the energetic, and the conquering have had the will to quit Eastern homes for Western prairies. Thus the early Pilgrims to New England have their truest sons in the later Pilgrims *from* New England. A Yankee, therefore, does not come to his fullest stature in Yankeeland; the grown Yankee is the Westerner. At the East he is a geranium in a pot, thrifty and prim: at the West, a geranium in a garden, where he grows rank, exuberant, and generous. New countries greaten men's souls.

Does the West seek a heraldic sign? Let it choose a shock of corn. O bounteous land of small houses and big barns! So fertile is the Great Valley that, as Jerrold said of Australia, "Only tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest!" Though beaten down from their full hight by snows, corn-stalks are yet standing in January so nigh that one riding among them on a tall horse, and rising in the stirrups, cannot touch the tops! The prairies—commonplace, sad, and sublime—are the garden of the world! May they ever make farmers rich, and cattle fat!

Trade, the marker of cities, has amphibious opportunities in the West. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield forty-eight thousand miles of waters angered by steamboat wheels—a channel of navigation to twice gird the globe! Already the great lakes are partners with the Atlantic in a direct trade with Europe. The railroads are wearing out their tracks with hard work, and paying State debts with their profits. Chicago counts 250 trains coming and going daily at her depots, and says to a New Yorker, "Sir, you have not half so many!" And a New Yorker must say to this wondrous water-lily of Lake Michigan, "All hail Chicago,—bazaar of the West, and miracle of cities!"

The daily press of New York scatters its leaves very thinly through the West. Mr. Greely's *Weekly Tribune* goes everywhere, but the metropolitan dailies set westward only until, like a tide-streak, they meet the counter current of the Cincinnati press, chiefly the *Commercial* and the *Gazette;* which, in turn, cover the country as the waters do the sea, till they meet with the wide spread Chicago *Tribune;* which in like manner, divides the South west with the St. Louis *Republican* and the Missouri *Democrat.* All these journals are able and influencial—growing rich faster than their brethren in New York. The great influence which the New York press undoubtedly exerts upon the whole country is, in the West, an influence not directly upon the people, but upon the journals. But even this influence is diminishing, not increasing. New York perhaps will always remain the metropolis of the Union; but it can never become like Paris to France.

Western churches, Sunday-schools, and day-schools thrive like saplings. An Eastern man, hearing habitually of Western churches as "feeble," seldom hears of any as being strong. And yet many, like young lions, shake their locks for very strength. In St. Louis, on a single Sunday, we saw two church debts killed, each at a stroke—a Methodist church paying $15,000, and a Presbyterian $30,000. Perhaps no other city in the Union canceled $45,000 of a church debt on that day. The largest Sunday-school in America (judged by attendance, not the roll-list) is west of the Mississippi—found by Brig.-Gen. Fisk, who equally well commands an army, administers a department, or conducts a children's meeting. In Chicago, a mission-school, originating in a railroad-car, is now larger than any in New York.—And the largest depository of Sunday-school books is neither in Philadelphia nor New York, but Chicago. Of two millions of population in Illinois, half a million are in day schools—a larger proportion of school-going children than in Connecticut or Massachusetts. But not to color our picture too highly, we eagerly say that a thousand, Western churches, and a score of Western colleges, are piteously pleading to be helped into strength, and the sooner their plea is heeded, the better for the whole country. Of all our struggling theological seminaries, the one most important to be speedily equipped is the Congregational Seminary at Chicago. Nusery of churches, shall itself go unnursed? Looking now like a log-cabin, who volunteers to build it in marble?

With sorrow we confess that the Legislature of Illinois is a body of finer-looking men than the Legislature of New York—better heads for a photograph. And if Washington should be captured by rebels, the Missouri Constitutional Convention would be no bad exchange for Congress—for then we would get the Prohibitory Amendment without further delay. Throughout the West, patriotism burns life a flame—as if it caught extra fire from the sunset. We may be pardoned for mentioning that a good woman now living in Abraham Lincoln's home at Springfield planted a handful of morning-glory seeds at the foot of a pillar by the rear stoop, and was surprised to find the mass of growing vines flowering into three distinct stripes of color—red, white and blue; a patriotic freak of nature, made as if to give a beautiful proof of the indigenous loyalty of the West—the very soil of the President's garden testifying what flag ought to wave over the land! Resting our feet at the grave of Elijah Lovejoy, martyr of liberty, and looking forth from that historic dust mouldering in one of the hundred hill-tops of Alton, we gazed on a majestic landscape wherein the Mississippi and Missouri join their far-coming floods. These mighty rivers flow in the self-same channels now as when that grave was new made, but thoughts of a mighty people flow in how changed a course since then! Twenty-seven years ago, Illinois and Missouri clasped guilty hands for that assassination; but new it is no prophet secret that Illinois, before Washington's next birth-day, will blot her Black Laws from the statute-book, and Missouri has already filled the world with the shout of her freedom!

And what of the West beyond the West? The Mississippi is the center, not the edge, of the country. The map of the Union has an empty half. Shall not a multitude of cities crowd it full? Seeds of century-plants are in its soil. Nations follow the sun, or, ceasing to follow die. The Great Republic is on its march across the continent. Freedom, lover of mountains, sits in the Sierra Nevadas, uttering the cry of the ages, "Westward Ho!" Whereunto God adds his own command, "Cast up, cast up the highway?"—*Theodore Tilton, in Independent.*

Two bon-mots have already been made upon the Universal Safety Match, which can be ignited only on the box. One suggests as a legend, "Strike but *here!*' The other thinks the invention "beats the Old Scratch."

The first decision of Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court of the United States, was that West Virginia is legally a State. The decision was given on the question of placing the name of that State on the list when calling the docket.

BANEFUL INFLUENCE OF HOLLIDAYS.

It is very common for those of our countrymen who have resided or traveled in Europe, to become enamored of the frequent holidays of the old countries, and to advocate the multiplication of such days among us. The late President Felton, in his delightful little volume of "Familiar Letters from Europe," does not join in this preference of foreign customs to our own.

"It is a great misfortune to the Greeks," he says, "and to the Athenians in particular, that they have so many saints in their calendar, and so many festivals in their honour, to interrupt the usual business of life. Ehey lose a quarter or a third of the time in putting on their best clothes gadding about the streets, gossipping in the coffee-houses, getting tipsy on execrable wine, and singing noisy songs in the streets, in honour of the blessed saints and martyrs who swarm in their ecclesiastical history. The sensible men here are gradually diminishing the number of their idle days, and the sober part of the tradesmen and men of business find their advantage in attending to their affairs, while the rest are dissipating time and drachmas, to the impoverishment of their purses and the damage of their health, in bacchanalian orgies. I cannot share in the regrets of those persons who lament the absence of festivals and amusements in our country. What I have seen of their effects in Europe, east and west, has given me a strong distaste for them, and the worst possible opinion of their influence upon the moral, mental, and physical well-being of the people.

"In the next place, the waste of money, in small sums to be sure, but swelling in the aggregate to immense amounts, helps to keep the people poor and make them poorer. And finally, the frivolity, dissipation and low habits, every where encouraged by these festivals, crown the climax of grave objections to their observance, which I think must strike every reflecting person who travels with his eyes open through these countries. You will never again hear me lamenting the want of amusements in America, or finding fault with the serious countenances of our American people. The weekly rest of Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the anniversary of our Independence, and one or two other holidays, for the interchange of friendly salutations and the re-union of scattered families, are infinitely better than all the festivals in the calendars of the Catholic and Oriental countries."

This testimony has all the more weight as coming from one who cannot be suspected of any Puritanical strictness, and who was himself, moreover, formerly of a different opinion.

SOME OF THE PROFITS OF GRAPE-GROWING.—Having had correspondence with many grape-growers, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, respecting the profits thereof we propose to publish from time to time, some of the most important items: T. H., Rootstown, Ohio, writes that in 1862 he sets out 120 vines, half of Catawba and half of Isabella. In 1863 he gathered over 300 pounds, and in 1864 over 500 pounds of grapes. He does not advice the Catawba for that section, because of its late period of ripening. H. S., Bloomington Illinois, writes he has eighteen acres of vineyard, that returns are all he could desire. Thinks the Delaware, Concord and Hartfort Prolific are among the best kinds for that section. Says he grows strawberries among his vines, and last summer sold of strawberries grown on four acres of vineyard land, 526 bushels of fruit for over $3000. Has over 200 varieties of grapes under cultivation in order to test their comparative value. R. B., Cincinnati, writes that the average yield of wine per acre, on seven acres, during a period of eighteen years, has been 308 gallons. Many grapes were also gathered from the same vines for table purposes, but no record kept of them. B., Hamilton county, has one and a half acres planted with Norton's Virginia grape, and last year his receipts were $2,300, J. E. M., has one and a half acres of Delaware grapes, from which he last year sold $1,200 worth of wine. Many of our correspondents give also receipts from sales of cuttings, etc., made from the vineyard. In one instance the amount was over $4000 from a little over one acre.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—An auction for unmarried ladies used to take place annually at Babylon. In every district, says the historian, they assembled on a certain day of the year all virgins of a marriageable age. The most beautiful was first put up, and the man who bid the highest or the largest sum gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But, alas! it seems there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these were also disposed off, so provident were the Babylonions. When all the beautiful women were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudicated to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those that were of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about four hundred years before Christ.

GROWING OLD.—It seems but a summer since we looked forward with eager hope to the coming year. And now we are looking sadly back. Not that the dream has passed, but that it has been of no more worth than those around us. As the growing hopes and ambition of early years pass; as friend after friend departs, and the stronger ties which hold us here are broken, our life seems but a bubble, glancing for a moment in light, then broken, and not a ripple left on the stream. Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to tread. It now seems but a step. And yet along the way are shrines were a thousand hopes have wasted in ashes; footprints sacred under their drifting dust; green mounds whose grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even, which we would forget. We will garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened step and hopes push on toward the evening, whose signal light will soon be seen swinging where the waters are still and the storms never beat.—*T. W. Brown.*

PRINTERS' MISTAKES—During the Mexican war one of the newspapers hurriedly announced an item of news from Mexico, that General Pillow and thirty-seven of his men had been lost in a bottle (battle). Some other paper informed the public, not long ago, that a man in a brown surtout was yesterday brought before the court on a charge of having stolen a small ox (box) from a lady's work-bag. The stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket. An English paper once stated that the Russian General Backinoffkosky was found dead with a long word (sword) in his mouth. It was, perhaps, the same paper that, in giving a description of a battle between the Poles and Russians, said that the conflict was dreadful, and the enemy were repulsed with great laughter (slaughter). Again: A gentleman was recently brought up to answer the charge of having eaten (beaten) a stage-driver for demanding more than his fare.

POPULATION AND AGE OF THE WORLD.—According to the calculations of Professor Caralis de Foudence the present population of the world is 1,300,000,000. Allowing for increase in population at an annual rate of 1,292, it is shown that the present population would be reached in 5,863 years. This is putting the increase at a low rate. In France, it is 1,227 annually. Calculated on the latter basis, the present numbers would be reached in 4,207 years from Noah, allowing that he left the ark with three sons and three daughters.—Thus another proof is added to the chronological accuracy of the Scriptural record, and the foundation laid for a successful argument against one of the many infidel theories respecting the antiquity of the human race.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.—The fearful events through which we are now passing, are breaking up the great deep, and perhaps upheaving the foundations of the constitution itself, so far as slavery is concerned. What will be the future opinions of the country as to the legal or constitutional basis on which slavery has hitherto rested, we need not attempt to predict. They may be very different from those now generally received. Or it may appear, as many are now coming to believe, that it never had any legal or constitutional basis at all. Nor are we disposed to interpose any objections to such a conclusion. In any event, this much may be said in defense of Taney's opinion in the case of Dred Scott:—that slavery had somehow or other a constitutional and legal existence in this country; and that however he may have differed from others, or even from the great majority, as to the particular legal foundation on which slavery stood, it has as yet been found impossible for any one to suggest any other ground that is intrinsically more reasonable or plausable than that given by Taney. Those, therefore, who persist in condemning that opinion, will probably some time find themselves driven to the necessity of adopting, as the only alternative, the idea that slavery has no legal existence at all. It certainly cannot with reason be suspected of Taney, either that he did not know, or was unwilling to put forth, the strongest grounds, in support of his conclusion, that the nature of the case admitted. If that ground be a weak one, so much the better for liberty; but Taney could hardly be expected either to make, or to announce, so revolutionary a discovery as the one we have suggested as the only reasonable alternative to his own opinion. The grounds on which Taney held that persons of African descent could have no right under the constitution, were these: that at the time the constitution was adopted, that race was treated as property, and *that it was the general sentiment of that time* "that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." He does not himself, as so many have erroneously supposed, justify that sentiment; on the contrary he deplores it. But he says that it was, nevertheless, a fact; and he thence concludes that the constitution must be interpreted in conformity with that fact. He candidly confesses that the same language as that used in the constitution, would not, if used at this day, authorize any reference against the citizenship of the African race. This confession does honor to his frankness and courage; and the confession itself, may one day be worth more than many battles for the rights of an oppressed people. Let it be treasured for what it is, and what it may yet do rather than condemned for what it is not.—*National Quarterly.*

WANT OF DECISION.—A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame.—The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.—*Sidney Smith.*

A SINGULAR TRADISION.—Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time, the water, agitated by the first had become muddied, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap in until the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, he gave the black man the first choice.—He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual, mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

THE COFFEE TRADE.—The two principal markets where Europe procures her supply of Coffee are the Islands of Java and the Brazils. The annual consumption on the globe is estimated, in round numbers, at 1,329,000,000 lbs., of which quantity Europe alone takes 996,750,000. According to the Avenir "Commercial," it appears that Switzerland is comparatively the largest consumer, the quantity being 1,359,000 lbs, or twelve pounds for each inhabitant. Holland with her population of two millions and a half, drinks as much coffee as the whole of the people of France, Belgium consumes about 2 lbs. per head, the Zollverin 4 lbs., and other countries 1 lb. The consumption in Britain in 1862 amounted to 66,450,000. In several parts of Europe the use of coffee has increased in an extraordinary manner during the last few years. On the other hand, the great wine growing countries, such as Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, generally consume little. Brazil is the country best suited to the cultivation of coffee but the prior of manual labor there is enormous high.

The Hudson River is, locally, at least, quite as often styled the North River. The latter name it derives from the fact that Sir Henry Hudson and his company of explorers were also the first to discover the Delaware River, which in contradistinction, and called the South River.

This year there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 25th of April and the 15th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of April and 21st of October.

A lady skater in Philadelphia lately fell upon the ice, with hands extended to break the fall, just as a swift skater was gliding past. He could not check his speed, and one of his sharp skates cut off three of her fingers.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1865.

PROGRESS.

The world moves. Society moves: and American Politcics moves. All are progressing. But the latest great advance movement in this progressive age and nation is the immense progress made in political ideas by many of the leaders of the Democratic party.

It is but a few days since sixteeen of their Congressmen, three from Pennsylvania, coming up to true principles of Democratic institutions noted in favor of submitting the "Amendment of the Constitution" to the states for ratification and following close in their wake we find Cox of Ohio, and Wood of New York City. The former in the house of representatives offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the nation to the President for his efforts to ascertain the disposition of the rebels in regard to peace: the latter declaring it to be the duty of the President to accept no negotiations, which will admit any other Government within the territory of the United States.—Truly the dawn of a better day begins to appear light is breaking in upon the benighted leaders of the opposition, and not one by one but by twos, threes, and half dozens they are beginniag to place themselves alongside the Administration and to rally under the Old Flag with "*our whole Country*" for their motto.

Would that they long ago could have laid aside the gauntlet of partisan politics, and shown, in the hour of their Country's danger, that whatever disputes of party may divide us in times of peace, we are a unit in love and devotion to our Country, that while as parties we advocate different measures in the regulation of our national affairs, we all carry, high above all other mottoes inscribed upon our banners "Union and Liberiy one and inseparable, now and forever."

The signs of the times indeed augur well, however dark the present hour. Though peace negotiations for the present may have failed, the rebels may well prepare for their last struggle, when they see Sherman and Grant, closing in upon them, while those, whom they have heretofore considered their allies, among us, are abandoning the unholy cause and rallying around the glorious old flag of our Union. Surely with such signs staring them in the face, they must see that their fate is sealed, their days are numbered, that surely and swiftly the day of retribution draws near.

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

The management of this institution has for some time past been under discussion, and it seems to be the prevalent opinion, that very radical reforms are desirable. Quite a number of citizens, think that a removal of the house from the present location near town to some convenient point in the county, distant from this place and the highways of travel, is the first thing to be done in order to effect the proposed reforms, and they have accordingly petitioned the legislature through our members for authority to sell the property now occupied as a poor house and purchase elsewhere. We think there are important considerations against the proposed movement. No suitable site purchasable for the amount, likely to be received for the poor house property has been offered. Probably no farm with suitable buildings can be had, and the expense of erecting convenient structures now would exhaust half of the value of the farm, mill &c., owned by the county.

It is alleged that the abuses complained of grow mainly out of matters peculiar to the present location. This we think is true, only so far as convenient opportunity is afforded to parties to carry on a system of sponging and peculation, which under an efficient and honest supervision would not for a day be tolerated anywhere. It is said that the road paupers congregate at the poor house for lodging, simply because it is convenient. The question to be considered here is; does this convenience of location increase materially, or at all the *number* of paupers on the road. We presume it will be difficult to show that the number is thus increased, and if not, then so far as their accommodation is concerned, the proposed removal would be detrimental to this community and the county. For of course they must be lodged somewhere at the expense of the county, and no other place is so convenient and economical as the present one. It is alleged that citizens of the county make it a practice to stop at the poor house, with their horses, dogs and rest of their families, partaking liberally of its hospitality (?) while on their own private business. All we have to say to this is, that it is a mean sponging nuisance, that ought to be summaraly abated. A thing very easy to be done where there is a will to do it. On the whole we see little or no force in the reasons given given for the removal. We believe all the reforms discussed can be effectually accomplished without the necessity of removal.

SOLDIERS VOTING AT THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—Hon. Geo. W. Householder has introduced a bill, allowing soldiers to vote at township and borough election in Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties. The measure we think a just one, and presume it will become a law. Mr. Householder has also introduced a bill modifying the present method of selecting jurors, by which the prevailing practice of packing juries with partizans, will be broken up. His bill provides for the election of two jury Commissinners, neither of whom would belong to the same party. These Commissioners would each draw an equal number of jurors, thus keeping a political equilibrium in the jury, whatever might be the politics of the county.

HEROIC INFAMY.—It seems that the solid oppositions with which the Democratic members of our Legislature doggedly confronted the Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery was the result of a solemn caucus, in which they deliberately resolved that the party of Copperhead Democracy should stick by slavery to the last, and go down with the black flag flying. Perhaps they are right. If they must be infamous, there is some satisfaction perhaps in making their infamy heroic.

PAY OF OUR SOLDIERS.—It is stated that Senator Wilson's bill to increase the pay of officers and soldiers actually in the field will give the men thirty cents a day more, and officers eighty cents and freedom from taxation. Lieutenants and captains in front of the enemy will get about $330 a year more than they now do. Generals and officers on detached service serving in the rear are excluded from this benefit. We hope the bill will pass speedily.

The Norristown Herald has commenced the issue of a semi weekly edition. The paper looks very handsome, and exhibits talent and enterprise. The Herald is among the most acceptable of our exchanges, and if it would only come a little more regularly, we should like it all the better.

The Rival Accounts of the Peace Conference.

Mr. Jefferson Davis in his Message transmitting to the Confederate Congress the report of his Peace conferees, makes no charge whatever of double-dealing or any want of good faith in the action of our Government. He does not even say that he had been led to cherish hopes that his overtures would have been more cordially received or his envoys more successful. His Message is more remarkable for what it withholds than for what it reveals; but it is neither violent nor remarkably bitter, and we cannot regard it as intended to close the door of Peace.

His speech at the mass meeting in the African Church is harsher in spirit, and commits himself fully against any and every form of reunion; yet, while he talks of the "insolence" of Mr. Lincoln's requirements, and pledges himself to stand or fall with the Confederacy, he vindicates Mr. Lincoln's honesty and frankness by stating that

"In the notes which passed between Mr. Lincoln and himself in the matter there was one marked difference. He (President Davis) spoke always of two countries. *Mr. Lincoln spoke of a common country.* He (D.) could have no common country with the Yankees. His life was bound up with the Confederacy; and if any man supposed that under any circumstance he could be an agent of the reconstruction of the Union, he mistook every element of his nature. With the Confederacy he would live or die."

This is fair to Mr. Lincoln and frank as to his own determination. It settles that any Peace which shall be made in the interest of the Union must be made with some one else than Davis.

The Confederate conferees in their report exhibit a corresponding mixture of candor and reserve. They state that the conference "continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit;" yet they strongly conceal any and every proposition made therein by themselves. Is not this astonishing? These gentlemen sought the interview. They spent two days in efforts to penetrate our lines. They eagerly sought permission to visit Washington. When met by Gov. Seward at Fortress Monroe, they insisted on being brought face to face with the President, who thereupon went down to meet them. They promptly came together, and had four five hours' free, earnest, familiar conversation. *The Ricomond Examiner says:*

"Roth Lincoln and Seward are described as having been personally, very pleasant in their conversation with the commissioners. * * * * In parting, Seward shook hands with Mr. Hunter 'with effusion.' He said 'God bless you Hunter,' and asked to be remembered to all his 'old friends in the South.'"

So much for the pretense that there was aught of hauteur, or assumption, or insult, in the bearing or language of Mr. Lincoln or Gov. Seward. They stand acquitted of duplicity on the testimony of Jefferson Davis; they are vindicated from all imputation of discourtesy by the evidence of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell.

What excuse is there, then, for the frantic ferocious, screechy invectives, the Berserker rage and fury, of the Richmond journals? Compare and sift the rival (but not conflicting) reports of this memorable conference, and say whether the frothing at the mouth of the Confederate oracles if not plainly a "fetch"—mere sheet-iron thunder, designed to sour the milk of human kindness in breasts of the Southern Whites, confessedly discouraged, weary of slaughter, and yearning for peace?

To suppose that the Southern masses will not see through theese simulated heroics, this 'stagey' performance, is to rate their discernment very low indeed.

Messrs. Stephens & Co. come to hold near Fortress Moeroe an interview which they had formally solicited. They come avowedly in the interest of Peace. Of course, they tacidly but clearly promised to submit propositi ons which they honestly thought conductive to the end in question.—*Where are those propositions?* Why do they not set forth at least their substance? The world has a right to know that they acted in good faith, not crossing the lines as Rebel intriguers or spies, but truly intent on peace, and submitting propositions which they thought should be acceeded to.

Mr. Lincoln's Message contrasts favorably in many respects to the counter-revelations; yet we think he has been more reticent than was politic. Better have told all; he could well afford it. We are forced to conclude that the Confederate confer ees asked that all that had passed, pro and con, in the way of propositions and counter-propositions should be rubbed out and treated as if it had never been.

It is settled, we presume, that we can have no peace with the Confederacy; but it does not follow that none can be made with the States composing it. On the contrary, be believe that a majority of the people of those States are to-day ready for a pacification whereof the Union shall be the corner-stone, with Liberty for All inscribed proudly and truly over its porch. And so, avoiding the ferocity, the frenzy and the bad taste, of our Richmond cotemporaries, we shall work on for such a Peace, even though it be attainable only through further War, trusting that its blessed advent cannot be far off.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Terrible fire in Philadelphia.

A Terribly destructive fire, accompanied by loss of life, happened in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning 8th inst. The fire broke out in the coal oil warehouse of Blackburn & Co., Washington Avenue above Ninth street, in which fifteen hundred barrels refined coal oil were stored. The flames spread with rapidity. The rain which had been falling for several hours had flooded the streets, and the burning oil as it ran from the warehouse, through a small alley into Ninth street, was was carried along on the top of the water, the flames setting fire to all the dwellings on both sides, down to Federal street, and on Federal street a short distance below Ninth, north side. Dwelling houses became surrounded by flames. In one instance, a man and woman, who rushed out of one of the houses into Ninth street, were enveloped in them, and burned to death. They were seen, and their shrieks were heard, but it was impossible to render them any assistance. Capt. J. H. Ware lost his wife and five daughters. They were burned to death. Fifty-one dwelling houses were destroyed. This horrible occurrence will lead to the storing of petroleum beyond the built-up portions of the City.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.—A special dispatch from Washington, Saturday, 11th inst., to the Pittsburg Commercial of Monday, says:

"General Grant's appearance on the floor of the House this afternoon, was the signal for a general rush of members to the lobby, in which he stood. Finding it impossible to transact any business, the House took a recess for five minutes, to enable members to pay their respects to the General.—Subsequently, on the motion of General Schenck, he was formally presented to the House, the speaker's chair, and introducing him as our heroic defender in the field—the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States. The General blushed like a school girl as the house and galleries resounded with applause, and finally beat a hasty retreat to Mr. Washburne's desk. The demonstration was the most remarkable that has occurred at the capitol since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Gen. Grant to-day gave his testimony before the War Committee in reference to the first Fort Fisher affair.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

James Lawrence, of Boston, has given two thousand five hundred dollars for the additional equipment of the laboratory of the scientific school at Harvard College, which is in addition to the sum of fifty thousand dollars as a permanent fund for the benefit of the chemical and engineering departments. Mr. Lawrence's father, Abbott Lawrence, founded this school by the gift of fifty thousand dollars, and added a bequest of fifty thousand dollars more at his death.

The State Convertion of colored citizens met at Harrisburg on the 9th, Rev. J. Peck, of Pittsburg, in the chair. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted that all restrictions of color should be removed, and every colored person made equal to the white, with several more. The Convention met in the evening, and some Senators and Representatives were present.

A nice young man at Cleveland gave his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the list among the nabobs of the country. On the strength of this he courted a wealthy man's daughter and married her. Then it was found out he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax.

There was a dinner party of old people in Providence lately. Three sister, aged respectively ninety, seventy-eight, and seventy years, a cousin aged eighty, and a daughter of one of the sisters, aged seventy-three years, made up the company.

The bishops and archbishops of France are boarding Louis Napolcon, and, what is more serious, Mrs. Eugenie sides against him apropos of the Encyclical.

The Empress Eugenie is very fond of shooting, and has an elegant little rifle, with which she pops away at the game, and sometimes hits it, when it is sufficiently tame.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.—The frightful calamity in the southern section of this city has startled the people and their rulers to such an extent that both houses of the Legislature have at once passed a bill prohibiting the storage of petroleum anywhere in the city between Mifflin street and Allegheny avenue—the Twenty-forth ward being excepted. This bill was passed last winter by the House, but failed to pass the Senate. Action also took place on the subject in Councils—a bill being matured and passed forbidding the storage of petroleum anywhere in Philadelphia except in the rural districts. The legislative bill provides that petroleum shall not be stored within one thousand feet of any building. Severe as these enactments seem, they are not a bit too much so, and it would have been well if they had been made before the occurrence of the awful calamity in the lower part of the city. The inflammable character of the oil renders it even more dangerous than gunpowder.—Indeed, no more perilous agent for the spreading of fires than this is now known. It is plain, from the experiences we have just been subjected to, that half of the city may easily be fired by the running streams of petroleum traversing the gutters and railway tracks before help can be rendered to arrest the progress of destruction.—*Philadelphia North American.*

HUSK PAPER.—A few days since we noticed the fact that the agents for the Associated Press were about to test the experiment of manufacturing paper from corn husks. Mr. Snowden, of this city, secured a few tons of corn husks, and forwarded them to the Steubenville Paper Mills, where the experiment is being made, and we are gratified to learn that thus far, everything looks favorable.—The Steubenville *Herald* of Friday, in referring to the matter, says:

Up to yesterday morning the experiment was succeeding finely. The clerk sent us a specimen sheet of the *pulp*, which is as white a the "driven snow," equal we should judge, in appearance, in every way, to the pulp made of the cleanest cotton or linen rags. We expect, by to-morrow to be able to announce the full and satisfactory result of the experiment; which will have an important bearing upon the prices of paper, and go far to relieve the press from the present exorbitant high price at which paper is selling—that must, unless there is speedy relief, drive one half of the newspapers in the country out of existence, and compel those able to survive the high price, to still further increase the rates of subscription. It will be seen, therefore, that the public as well as the publishers, have a deep interest in the success of the experiment.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

The Boston *Transcript* says that the high price obtained for some land sold in State street, on Monday, induced a bank officer to see how many silver dollars would cover a square foot. He found that sixty-five American silver dollars could be put into the spoce. The land in question was sold for $92 30 per square foot.

GREATEST YET.—In the debate in the House on the Naval Bill, Mr. Blow stated that there are now in the Department plans of a steamer that it is claimed can run to the city of London and back again without coaling, and destroy within the time $500,000,000 of English property on the way and in that city, resisting all the engines of war yet devised by the English skill and English gold. These plans have been submitted by one whose enterprises have ever been successful, and whose genius has been acknowledged by the highest naval authorities of our country.

THE WAY IT WORKS.—Since the passage of the Canadian alien bill, applications are daily made by rebels living in Canada to the authorities in Detroit for permission to take the oath of allegiance, and to return to their homes. Canada's shores have lost their hospitality, and the Rebels are in distress.

The Chicago *Tribune* puts this question which, it is presumed, will be fully discussed and decided by the Board of Trade: "Shall the gamblers rule the city, or the city rule the gamblers?" It is deemed as an open question until both sides are heard.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Grant's Army in Motion.

ADVANCE ON THE LEFT AT PETERSBURG.

Details of the Movement.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TEE POTOMAC, Feb. 5.

The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion, and ere this dispatch reaches you the objects intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting will also no doubt be known by that time.

At 3 o'clock this morning the 5th corps, preceded by Greeg's cavalry, started on the Road to Reams' Station. No force of the enemy was met on the rout, but the roads at various points were picketed by cavalry, all of whom retreated as our column advanced. About noon the column reached Rownnitz creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours. About 3 P. M. the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent out to make a connection between them and the 2d corps. The 2d and 3d divisions, which had gone out on the Vaughn road as far ar Hatcher's run to demonstrate in that direction. On reaching the run the 1st brigade of the 3d division, 2d corps, charged and took a line of rifle pits on the west side, losing but few men. They advanced a mile across the run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected, making the position perfectly secure.

The 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, after crossing a short distance south of the Vaughn road, advanced southward and soon met a small ambush, which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two men and wounding a number of horses. Part of the 3d division of the 2d corps here came to the support of the cavalry and drove the rebels off, and soon after a connection with the right of the 5th corps was made. Up to this time very little fighting had taken place, the 5th corps being scarcely engaged at all.

The 2d division of the 3d corps, under Gen. Smyth, before reaching Hatcher's run turned to the right, and advanced in a northwesterly direction towards Armstrong's mill, but before going more than three-quarters of a mile the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in considerable force, four divisions of C[illegible] reported in the vicinity. General Gordon's being [illegible]. Here some of our men [illegible] temporary breastworks on a part of our line, while the balance had only time to throw up small French rifle pits. Skirmishing was going on all this time between the enemy's and our sharpshooters. About 4½ o'clock the rebel batteries opened for the purpose of developing our position and strength, but no reply was made.—The rebels appeared at length advancing in line of battle with a strong skirmishing line thrown out in advance. Our men were all ready for them, and as they charged in handsome style across an open field they received such a galling fire as to cause them to fall back in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. After repeating the attempt to dislodge our men and failing each time, a rebel force was sent round to turn the right flank of the division. Col. Murphy, of the 69th N. Y., commanding the 2d brigade, was posted here with his right resting on a swamp, and was fully prepared for such a movement.—Here again the rebels suffered severe loss as they attempted to break our line. They were finally forced to give it up, and soon after dark the firing ceased, the rebels falling back to their works.

Our loss during the day was quite light probably not over 100 altogether, although the exact number is not known.

A Severe Fight on Monday.

PART OF OUR LINE REPULSED.

Severe Fighting but no Destructive Results.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 6, 1865.

The result of yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our advanced lines beyond Hatcher's Run—the capture of about 200 prisoners, a train of wagons and mules, with their drivers and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded.

The cavalry under Gen. Gregg captured the train at Dinwiddie Court House, while on its way to North Corolina for supplies, the trip taking, as the drivers said, sixteen days for its accomplishment.

From this place scouting parties were sent in different directions, one of which went up the Boydton road, where they found a camp which had been deserted only a short time previous, and where they captured a few wagons of Pegram's division. In the meantime the rebel cavalry stationed at Bellefond were ordered up to Gregg's advance, but their force was not large enough, and consequently no regular fight took place.—About 100 barrels of whiskey were destroyed in the vicinity, but no stores were found at any place which our troops had reached. An order was found posted up at Dinwiddie Court House, appealing to the people to come forward and give all the supplies they could possibly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were suffering very severely.

Captain Arrowsmith, of General Gregg's staff, had his leg badly bruised by his horse falling on him.

In the engagement of the 2d Corps, yesterday, at Hatcher's Run, the loss was about seventy altogether, while that of the enemy is estimated at three hundred.

The heaviest column came up the Vaughn road, on the left part of the line. At the same time an attack in front was made, and part of the division being out of ammunition they commenced to give way, and in a short time the whole line fell back in considerable disorder until they reached the breastworks erected by the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, yesterday. There they were rallied and the retreat checked. The 3d Division of the 6th Corps had crossed the run just previous, and a part of them became somewhat demoralized, but soon ralied and aided in driving the enemy back.

Three wagons loaded with ammunition were on their way to the division when the stampede occurred, but had got fast in a swamp, and the tongue of one of them broke. When the men fell back the wagous were left outside the line, and althiugh Capt. W. H. Trembly, ordinance officer of the division did all in his power to save them, the wagons had to be abandoned, the men setting fire to their covers before they left.

Shortly after an attack was made on the left of the 2d Corps, near the Armstrong House, on the Duncan road, but the enemy were repulsed with loss.

The 5th Corps are believed to have lost from 300 to 500 men during the day, the others losing very few. The enemy's loss is estimated as much heavier than ours, owing to the fact that they were the attacking party, but no correct statement can be given as yet, even of our own casualties.

General Meade was present on the field. Some of his staff officers made narrow escapes. Major Pearce's horse was shot under him while he was communicating with the 5th Corps. The 1st brigade of the 2d devision 5th Corps, is spoken of as having particularly distinguished itself in this fight—Brevet Brigadier Gen. Winthrop had two horses shot. Brevet Brig. Gen. Irvin Gregg, commanding a brigade of cavalry, was wounded in the ankle while engaging the enemy, early in the day. General Davis was also wounded severely in his shoulder. Major Tremaine, of General Gregg's staff, was badly wounded in the foot. Col. Bookhead, of general Warren's staff, was wounded in the hand. Brevet Brigadier Gen. Morrow, commanding the 3d Division, 5th Corps, was wounded in the shoulder. Captain Cowdey, assistant adjutant general on Gen. Baxter's staff, was mortally wounded in the leg.

About 150 prisoners were taken, among who was Col, Amer, 24th North Corolina, formerly an officer in the 12th Regulars.

Gen. Sherman's Campaign--The South Carolina Railroad in his Possession--Communication with Augusta Cut Off--The Rebels Fall Back.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Richmond Whig of Feb. 10th contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8th. A dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, dated Holmes bridge, Feb. 7, at 8.20 P. M., says: "My pickets near Blackville this morning were charged by three brigades of cavalry which drove them beyond the villiage. Debrell's Tennessee brigade being in the vicinity, met and charged them, driving them back into the villiage. Blackville is on the line of the South Carolina railroad, 28 miles from Branchville and 47 from Augusta. It is only 49 miles southwest of Columbia."

The Whig adds: "A dispatch from Branchville this morning says: The enemy have made their appearance along the South Carolina railroad, beyond the Edisto river. They burned a house with in a mile and a half of the railroad bridge. About 7 o'clock yesterday evening, our troops were withdrawn to this side of the bridge, and the bridge was then burned. The destruction of this bridge severs communication with Augusta."

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Orange burg to-day says that the enemy are in front of the Edisto line, from New Bridge to Duncan Bridge. The main force is said to be near the railroad. There has been skirmishing to-day at Bennaker's Bridge. Our troops are guarding the railroad bridge. The enemy show no disposition to force a crossing.

A dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, dated Feb. 8th, 3 P. M., says: "A large column of the enemy's infantry struck the railroad at Graham's and Blackville. Kilpatrick is at Blackville, with three brigades.

The Railroad North of Branchville Cut.

All the Railroads Centering in that Place Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Richmond papers of Monday, the 13th inst., announce the tapping of the railroad by Sherman's forces north of Branchville, and between that place and Kingsville—thus destroying every road centering at Branchville.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The *Star* of this afternoon says: Richmond papers of Saturday, it is stated, announce the capture of Branchville by Sherman's army, on the 9th inst.

They also say that no communication has been had with Charleston for several days, and regard the report of the evacuation of that city as not improbable.

Additional Particulars of the Operations Near Hatcher's Run.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, IN THE FIELD, February 8.—The day has passed in perfect quiet upon both sides. The roads between the left of our old line and Hatcher's run are now in excellent condition for the moving of trains, and the shrill whistle of the locomotive on Grant's military railroad will soon awaken the echoes in the neighborhood of this now historic stream.

THE NEW POSITION TO BE PERMANENTLY HELD.

It is now definitely settled that the line as now occupied, covering Hatcher's run, is to be permanently held. The Rebels have for some time past had a line of works a short distance from the run, on the south side, which they will hold. These works were not manned as upon any movement of ours they could easily rush troops down from their left, only a few men being necessary to check our progress until this could be accomplished. In anticipation of this they have always retained both a cavalry and infantry picket on all the roads leading in that direction.

The line as it now exists will compel the placing of a large force of troops in these works and extend the enemy's line for several miles. That the movements which has thus successfully been accomplished may have other and ulterior objects is doubtless true. One thing is certain; it will fully occupy the boasted Army of Northern Virginia, and will prevent General Lee from sending off troops to reinforce the armies opposed to Sherman's operations, and enable that gallant leader to carry out with ease the programme laid down for him.

The advices from South Carolina through the Richmond papers show that General Sherman is pushing steadily forward. It was reported in the papers of the 9th that he had captured Branchville, and that Charleston had been evacuated.—Later despatches, published in the papers of the 10th, do not confirm these reports, but they show that General Sherman was close to Branchville, and that his forces occupied the South Carolina Railroad at several points, thus severing railroad communication with Augusta. Our cavalry under General Kilpatrick struck the road at Blackville, twenty miles south of Branchville on the 7th, driving the enemy's pickets back. On the next day our forces moved along the railroad to the Edisto river, five miles from Branchville. The rebels withdrew to this side of the river and burned the bridge. The latest despatches show that our forces were concentrating in front of the Edisto river, skirmishing with the enemy, but no attempt to force a crossing had been made. The occupation of the South Carolina railroad completely severs the Rebel railroad communication with Georgia, Alabama, and States further South. Their other lines of railroad are either in our possession or were so destroyed by General Sherman in his progress through Georgia as to be useless. A Washington despatch states that the Richmond papers of the 11th confirm the capture of Branchville and the evacuation of Charleston. Both are probable events.

A new position of the Army of the Potomac, achieved during the operations of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, proves to be of greater importance than the public at first supposed. Our line has been extended on the extreme left in the direction of the Southside Railroad, a distance of four miles, and is being strongly fortified, and will be permanently held. The Rebel papers admit that we have our position secure, but attempt to deprecate the advantages gained. The official report shows our losses in the recent battles on Hatcher's Run to have been less than fifteen hundred.

New Advertisements.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District of Penn'a.

Notice is hereby given that a list of the Special Income Tax; ordered to be assessed under the "Joint resolution of Congress," approved July 4th, 1864, has been received for collection, and that payment of the same can be made at my office, in Bedford borough, at any time previous to the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to make payment on or before the day above specified, will incur a penalty of *ten per cent.*, and immediately thereafter WARRANTS will be placed in the hands of an officer for the collection of the tax, with the penalty and heavy additional costs.

☞ ONLY TREASURY NOTES or the notes of NATIONAL BANKS will be received in payment.

J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col'r
Bedford, Feb. 17, 1865.:2t 2d Div. 16th Dist. Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865, all that

Valuable Tract of Land,

Of which WILLIAM N. BLACKBURN died seized, containing **100 ACRES** cleared and under fence, about TEN ACRES of which is GOOD MEADOW, the balance being WELL TIMBERED. The improvements are a

Large Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Tenant House,

and other necessary buildings; also an ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

This farm adjoins lands of David Lingenfelter, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studabaker, Nathaniel Carson, and others, and is two miles from Schellsburg, and convenient to Mills, Churches, and Schools.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND S. BLACKBURN, Trustee
for sale of real estate of William N. Blackburn, dec'd.
feb17:5t

SOMETHING NEW.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the East with a full and complete assortment of Ladies', Misses and Childrens'

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, & BALMORARS

Of every description, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and Youths, he has everything in their line, together with a splendid stock of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Of the latest and most approved patterns: consisting of **Collars, all Styles, Scarfs, Scarf Pins and Rings,** new and beautiful styles of NECK-TIES.

Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Suspenders, Handchiefs, (ready hemmed.)

Also, the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS. All of which will be sold at a very small advance to nett and prompt paying customers.

The undersigned comes among you to gain a livelihood after the calamity which befel him at the burning of his native place (Chambersburgh), and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please all, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Being a practical Shoemaker, he feels confident that he fully understands his business, and has purchased his goods accordingly.

TO THE LADIES he takes pleasure in saying that he has devoted particular attention to goods in their line, his stock being

City and Home-made Work,
BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

☞ He has fitted up a separate apartment for the Ladies, and has A LADY TO WAIT UPON THEM, and cordially invites them to give him a call.

J. HENRY HUTTON.
BEDFORD, Feb. 17, 1865.:3m.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. feb17

COAL OIL.

WE call the attention of customers to our "CRYSTAL ILLUMINATING CARBON OIL," which stand No. 1 in the market. It costs *more per gallon* than we can buy other oil for, but we are determined to sell a good article of coal oil, and not charge any more for it than is charged for an inferior article.

We have also No. 1 BENZOLE, and will warrant it equal to the best Turpentine for painting.

Our stock of HARDWARE is complete, and we are selling our goods as low as they can be sold anywhere.

We would invite customers to call and examine our prices. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
jan. 25,'65-3t.

GLORIOUS NEWS

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every dereription for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of
LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865, his personal property, consisting of 1 Two Horse Wagon, a Rockaway Carriage and Harness, Two Good Work Mares, Cows and Young Cattle, Sheep, some Choice Hogs, Horse Gears, Plows, Harrows, a Good Sled, Log Chain, Single and Doubletrees, a Dickerhoof Windmill, a Cross-cut Saw, Planes, Work Bench, Two Scaps of Bees and One Palace with bees in it, One Ten Plate Stove, Cook Stove, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stands, Clock, Cider and Vinegar.—Also One Hundred Keelers and Four Large Iron Kettles, and a variety of household furniture too tedious to mention. A credit of Six Months will be given.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Feb. 10, 1865. JAMES REA, Jr.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

25 CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, residing in Harrison Township, Bedford county, on the 31st of January, last, WILLIAM HUFF, a bound boy, aged about 12 years.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid for his return.
Feb. 10, 1865. VALENTINE B. WERTZ.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Fetter, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. J. W. TOMLINSON,
Feb. 10, 1865. Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Hewitt, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

THOMAS McCOY,
JAMES ALLISON,
Feb. 10, 1865. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwalter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate in any way what ever are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL SWARTZWALTER,
Feb. 3, 1865-6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. REPLOGLE,
Feb. 3, 1864-3t Executor.

THE HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of the Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February, inst. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Feb. 3, 1865-3t Treasurer.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

One of the very best family papers, with original, selected, and carefully prepared news of the day, News from the Army, the Navy, and several columns in General. Also, a very full report of the the Boston Cattle Market, prepared by STILLMAN FLETCHER, late of the New England Farmer. Horticultural and Agricultural matters, stories, etc.

CHARLES HALE & CO., Publishers,
Feb. 3, 1865. No. 12 State Street, Boston.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO. *Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1864.*

The annual meeting of the tockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d Street, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan. 20-3t Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby caution, all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice. LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,
J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.
Jan. 20, 1865-3t

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, and also for the Patriot, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs.

DAVID OVER.
Jan. 20, 1865.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the farm on which he resides, six miles west of Bedford on the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, consisting of about 200 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of it in grass, a good stand for droves, has a good apple orchard &c.

GEORGE MULLIN.
jan. 20,'65-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

Ladies' Furs.

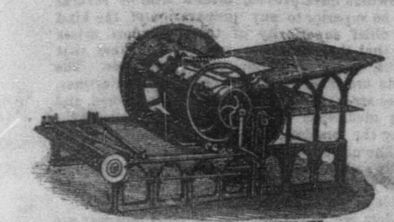
The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel Philadelphia.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1865.



☞ OUR TERMS, as we have published conspicuously for more than six months, are $2,00 strictly in advance, $2,25, if three months or more in arreas, $2,50 after the close of the year. No considerate man who wishes our and *his* paper to prosper, will ask it for less. It costs us more than *three* times as much to print it now, than it cost our predecessor three years ego. Paper, the chief item of expense, cost him 325.00 a year. It is now costing us for paper, at the rate of $1313.76 a year! Our other expenses are happily not increased in this proportion, but they are more than double what they were, at the time we speak of. These facts may be taken as an URGENT request for every subscriber to pay up his arreas, and if convenient make an advance payment. *We need money!* WE ARE VERY MUCH IN NEED OF MONEY!! WE MUST HAVE MONEY!!!

TO OUR DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.—Our subscribers out of the County and State are requested to remit the amount of their subscriptions, $2.25, if more than three months in arrears.

AN APPRENTICE to learn the art of Printing, will be received in this office. Application should be made immediately.

The Democrats in Council.

The remnant of the forlorn Democracy held a meeting in the Court House, on Monday evening. The constant process of purging the party of "renegades" is becoming perceptible in the thinned ranks of the unterrified. The Court House on this occasion was but moderately filled with a melancholy and sorrowing audience.

O. E. Shannon, Esq., was the first speaker. His remarks were based upon Greenbacks, Negro Suffrage, and Gen. Coffroth's vote on the amendment to the Constitution. He said the greenback system was dangerous to the laboring community, as so many men turned their attention to speculation. The country was flooded with paper currency, and everybody was turning speculator, and consequently the farming interest suffered. He could not see how the farmers would get their grain harvested, owing to the scarcity of hands; that the scarcity of laborers could not be attributed to the number of men in the army, but owing to the speculation that absorbed the attention of so many; and the cause of all this speculation was attributable to the *Greenback* currency. He next turned his attention to Negro Suffrage. The admission of a colored attorney to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a few days since, gave him great fears that the day was not far distant when the negro would step up to the polls and vote with the white men with whom he was talking, which he was not ready for, and hoped the Democracy would yet get into power to prevent such an outrage upon intelligent people. He was particularly severe upon Gen. Coffroth for his late vote in favor of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. He could not tell why this vote was given, as he was elected on the principle of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. May be money had something to do with it, and may be he (Gen. Coffroth) expected by giving this vote that he might be assisted in his contest with Gen. Koontz. He told the Democracy that they must be more careful in the future in the selection of candidates, and nominate none but the simon-pure men who would not betray them in the hour of need. Again, he would prefer Gen. Koontz to Coffroth at this time, and one would suppose from his remarks in relation to this particular case, that he regretted that he ever gave his vote to the recreant member of Congress from Somerset. He (Shannon) declared that he was neither Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery, and did not care three continentals which way it was settled; but he did not believe we had the *authority* or *power* to amend the Constitution. He gave several illustrations to show that he was right, which illustrations his hearers could not appreciate.

Mr. Meyers, of the *Gazette*, was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that there was no issue before the Democracy at this particular time. He appeared before them for the purpose of placing himself right before the people on the proposed amendment to the Constitution. It had been remarked by some of his good friends (who lately left the Democratic party) that he (Meyers) favored the vote of Gen. Coffroth. He declared once for all that he did not favor the course of Mr. Coffroth, and, further, that he believed the proposed amendment to be *Unconstitutional*. He wished the Democracy purified; and men who refused to subscribe to the tried principles of Democracy thrown overboard. He finally concluded that the Democracy had a great work before them. The question of negro suffrage was now, or soon would be, upon them, and then it was necessary to have a perfect organization of their party, in order to defeat *fanaticism.*

If Gov. Curtin hears of the proceedings of this meeting, and the speech of Mr. Meyers, he will certainly conclude that his friends are to be found in the Democratic party of Bedford. Mr. Meyers applauded him for his manliness in showing the administration its faults and rascality, in the number of men it required of Pennsylvania to fill our deficiency on former drafts. He was scarcely applauded during his remarks, and one would suppose, from his manner of speaking, that he still fears that the simon-pure Democracy of this county refuse to endorse his sayings, owing to his former political opinions.

OUR QUOTA.—Present appearances indicate that the Borough's quota (20) will not be filled by volunteer enlistments, for the reason that the bounties are not forthcoming by subscription. The amount necessary to be raised is $9,000; which if equally distributed among those liable to draft in the borough, would be $100 each—there being ninety-two on the list. Thirty-five hundred dollars was subscribed a few days ago, and the matter came to a stand. It seems to us that if a concerted effort be made, the bounties can still be raised, provided that each contributes his *quota* of funds.

ADMITTED.—Jona. B. Cessna, of Bedford borough, J. T. Keagy, and E. F. Kerr, were admitted to the practice of law in the several Courts in Bedford county, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., on Wednesday the 15th inst. Their examination was private, so that the public will never know the extent of their preliminary qualifications. No doubt, however, they will soon attain to a high reputation as able and successful practitioners at the bar.

THE WEATHER for a week past has been stormy and cold. Monday morning, at day break, the mercury was thirteen degrees below zero, and on Tuesday morning eleven degrees below. According to all accounts this is the severest winter experienced in these parts for a number of years.

School Exhibition

Will be held in the M. E. Church, Bloody Run, on Saturday and Monday evenings, February 18th and 20th, 1865. Programmes of exercises to consist of Orations, Declarations, Colloquies, Dialogues, Tableaux and Visions interspersed with singing. The object is to raise funds to replenish the Library. The cause is well worthy of support and besides this, to those attending, we insure a fund of entertainment and instruction. Doors open at 6¼ o'clock P. M.; performances to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children 15 cents.

WM. MASTERS, Supt.

E. GUMP, Sec'y.

J. H. HUTTON, formerly of Chambersburg, has opened a Variety Store, in Juliana street, two doors north of the Post Office. His goods are of the best quality, and he intends to sell them at small profits. We have no doubt Mr. H. will be liberally sustained, as a store of the kind he has opened is very much needed in this place. See his advertisement in another column.

THE DRAFT.—Up to the time we go to press, (Thursday afternoon,) we have no definite information in regard to the draft; but we suppose it has been deferred a few days, in order to make corrections in the enrollment lists, &c. We understand the names of persons drafted will not be published before the official notification is served upon them.

THE Exchange Hotel in Hollidaysburg was burned to the ground early on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., with most of its contents. Several boarders narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss of Mr. Aultz, the landlord, is about ten thousand dollars. No insurance.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—On Saturday night, the 4th inst., when one of the freight trains of the Northern Central Railroad reached Goldsboro', one of the brakesmen, was found standing at his post, with his arm on the brake, and he *frozen to death.*

COURT.—There has been an unusually large attendance at Court during the week. The important proceedings of Court will be noticed next week.

WOOD.—Subscribers who wish to pay their subscriptions in wood are reminded that now is, a good time to bring it on.

WE are requested to give notice that the Ladie's Aid Society will meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, this (Friday) morning.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The quota of Blair county is 451; that of Hollidaysburg, 47; that of Altoona, 51.

THE SLEIGHING in these parts is fine. Everybody that can realize an establishment, is appreciating it.

THE TOWN has been well supplied with good wood and coal for several weeks past.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness,* and other troubles of the *Throat* and *Lungs*. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. Obtain only *"Brown's Bronchial Troches.*

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. WM. H. WHISEL, of Hopewell tp., to Miss REBECCA KING, of Rays Cove.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, by the Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., FRANCIS JORDAN, Esq., of Bedford, to MARY, daughter of the late Rev. William M. Hall, of Bedford, Pa.

DIED.

At Andersonville, Georgia, on the 10th of April, 1864, of sickness and privation, WILLIAM BELTZ, of Co. H, 2d Maryland Home Brigade, in the 20th year of his age.

The deceased was a good soldier, a good husband and father; but he lost his life through the barbarity of rebel treatment, leaving a wife and several small children to mourn his loss. Let us hope, as we reasonably may, that he is now "Where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

JAMES H. GOGLEY, of Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., died suddenly at the camp of the Provost Guard, January the 6th, 1865, aged 20 years, 4 months and 9 days.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, suddenly to remove from our midst JAMES H. GOGLEY, our fellow soldier and companion, we, the members of Co. E, 186th Reg't. P. V.

Resolved, That in the sudden death of JAMES H. GOGLEY, our fellow associate, we have lost a genial companion, a true friend and a brave soldier, who at all times was ready to discharge his duty.

Resolved, That while we deeply regret to part with one whose manly virtues we desire to imitate, and whose character for christian propriety adorned his profession, yet we bow to the will of him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents, brothers, and sisters in their affliction, and can only direct them to the Throne of Grace, where alone smitten hearts can find comfort.

H. P. SEIBERT,
E. B. RAMSEY,
D. Y. LEADER. } Committee.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.
The subscriber offers for rent his FARM, near Bedford. If the Farm is not rented the TENANT HOUSE and GARDEN will be for rent.
feb17:3t WM. M. HALL.

ELECTION.
An election for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of S. S. HAYES, in McConnelsburg, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M. T. B. KENNEDY,
feb17:3t President.

NEW
MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration upon the estate of ALEXANDER WARSING, late of Broadtop township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb17:6t JOHN MAJOR, Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN SNIDER, late of Snake Springs Valley township, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to JACOB SNIDER, of South Woodberry township, and DANIEL SNIDER and JACOB STUCKEY, of Middle Woodberry township. All persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said Executors without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNYDER,
DANIEL SNYDER, } Executors.
feb17:6t* JACOB STUCKEY,

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL,
Sixteenth District Pa.,
CHAMBERSBURG, February 11th, 1865.

SATISFACTORY PROOF HAVING BEEN OBTAINED that the filling of quotas in this District has been embarrassed by the conduct of certain officious and evil-disposed persons—brokers and others—who dissuade drafted men from reporting under pretence and promise of furnishing them substitutes and for other reasons, it is hereby announced that in future all drafted men are expected and required to report according to notice, and that any who fail in this, for insufficient cause, will be adjudged deserters, and to have forfeited the privilege of substitution. Hereafter, persons counseling drafted men not to report, upon any pretext whatever, will be summarily arrested and have meted out to them the penalties of the law enacted for the punishment of such offenders.

Substitutes are receivable until the time drafted men are forwarded from the local or general rendezvous. When a draft is in progress detachments are forwarded from these headquarters every twenty-four hours. All persons liable to draft, and who intend to furnish substitutes if drafted, will see the importance of coming provided with the same on the day fixed for them to report. The necessities of the service and the instructions to this office, require that hereafter, except for peculiar and overruling reasons, no furloughs be granted to drafted men.

GEO. EYSTER,
feb17:3t Capt. and Pro. Mar., 16th Dist. Pa.

Gentlemen's Hats.
All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

For the Year Ending January 2d, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 4th day of January, 1864, to the 2d day of January, 1865.

TREASURER,		DR.
To balance on hand at last settlement		$3,814 72
To cash received from collectors, as follows:		
Joseph Evans, Broad Top Township,	1859,	23 88
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry,	"	16 52
Simon Stuckey, Colerain,	1860,	91 37
R. D. Barclay, Bedford Borough,	1861,	235 38
Frederick Hildebrandt, Juniata,	"	97 49
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	42 03
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	86 97
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	91 44
Rudolph Hoover, Middle Woodberry	"	67 39
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford Borough,	1862,	198 69
William Phillips, Bedford township,	"	14 80
Jonathan Hyde, Harrison	"	179 33
Casper Stroup, Juniata	"	129 24
William Cook, Londonderry	"	206 30
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	35 73
John Wayde, Napier	"	410 51
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	27 44
John Feaster, St. Clair	"	53 40
Francis Beard, Union	"	154 52
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	115 43
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Borough	1863,	469 16
Jacob Fetter, Bedford Township	"	500 00
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg Borough	"	128 52
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	12 06
Lewis N. Fyan, Juniata	"	350 00
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	566 40
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	"	433 76
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	598 18
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	93 33
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	269 58
George Beegle, Union	"	560 00
James E. Kay, Hopewell	"	329 52
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	481 85
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	190 00
John Mors, Southampton	"	405 73
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	786 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	597 21
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	22 85
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	100 00
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	887 91
U. H. Akers, Bedford Borough,	1864,	322 53
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	213 11
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	35 00
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	100 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	220 37
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	200 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	200 00
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"	153 00
Wm. Crisman, Napier	"	200 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	200 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	125 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	100 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	250 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	102 00
George Beegle, Union	"	143 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	356 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	545 00
John Echert, Liberty	"	285 00
Received on 438 assessed soldiers		43 80
John J. Cessna, Commonwealth cases		74 43
John Cessna, Esq., unseated lands redeemed		53 52
On note of Mower & Tate		8 70
On note of S. Peck		49 58
John G. Fisher, Esq., on sale of stoves		45 78
Commissioners sale of unseated lands		61 72
Taxes on unseated lands		524 57
Whole amount received		$18,736 75

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors	$1,476 19
Assessors making triennual and other assessments	586 77
Expenses of spring election	218 92
August election	281 80
October election	401 38
November election	423 00
Jonathan Feightner, Commissioner	9 00
P. J. Shoemaker, "	119 50
Andrew Crisman, "	123 00
George Roades, "	134 00
Michael Wertz, "	48 00
John G. Fisher, Clerk to Commissioners	180 00
U. H. Akers, Attorney to Commissioners	75 00
Joshua Mower, attending & repairing Court House	56 03
Levi Agnew, Court crier	57 00
Levi Agnew, cleaning Court House	45 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing offices in Court House	30 00
Wood furnished Court House and Jail	44 95
Coal " " " "	78 79
Holding Inquests	92 07
John B. Castner, holding inquest	10 87
Road and bridge views	147 00
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, cutting wood and attending Court House	78 91
Simon P. Harbaugh, binding dockets	9 00
John Aldstadt, costs in Commonwealth cases	1,200 56
John Major " " " "	2 67
G. H. Spang " " " "	73 95
J. A. Henderson, costs "	66 21
Benjamin Wigfield " " "	56 59
M. Richey " " "	11 16
Wm. M. Hall, " " "	10 00
Jeremiah Shaw " " "	21 36
Constables returns	296 24
Constables attending juries	15 00
John G. Fisher, attending bridge sales, copying assessments, holding appeals, furnishing blank books for Commissioners office, &c.	150 53
J. R. Durborrow, printing	112 15
B. F. Meyers, "	507 20
David Over "	177 70
John Mors and James E. Kay, money overpaid on duplicates	13 72
William Oster, attending election	2 90
J. M. Shoemaker, covers for duplicates	3 26
George Blackburn, building bridge in Liberty tp.	1,350 00
Constables, arresting prisoners	6 12
Nicholas Sleek and Mark Housare, reward and arresting horse thief	82 20
Wm. Hartley, goods furnished for Court House	7 45
Geo. Blymire & Son, " "	53 39
John Aldstadt, taking John Miller to Western Penitentiary	110 00
John Aldstadt, keeping prisoners	259 67
Samuel Creswell, stoves for Court House	129 59
John Border, hobbling prisoners	7 00
Henry Mower, papering Prothonotary's office	9 00
John Aldstadt, bed for use of Jail	27 50
Talesmen,	48 46
Joshua Mower and others, tipstaves	58 75
Henry Reimund, painting Prothonotary's office	5 45
Drs. Compher and Watson, medical attendance to F. A. Ringler	13 00
A. C. Pervical, seal for Commissioners' office	10 25
Graff & Hugus, stoves for Court House	91 00
J. B. Farquhar, revenue stamps, bank note detector, &c.	9 50
T. C. Garrett, Lumber	4 87
J. McCleary, acknowledging deed	18 00
John Cook, building bridge	225 00
Martin Hoover, work done on bridge at Stonerstown	75 00
F. L. Hutter, blanks and books for Commissioners' office	67 90
O. E. Shannon, dockets for Prothonotary's office	138 91
J. B. Noble, error in check of Reed	13 26
L. N. Fyan, building bridge	35 00
Freight on stoves from railroad	9 23
Reed & Schell, for revenue stamps	9 50
George Roades, on bridge	50 00
Expenses of sale of unseated lands	38 26
W. S. Haven, for stationery	55 44
Miscellaneous checks	90 88
John Sill, interest on note	120 00
John Brice, interest on note	192 00
John Brice's note paid	5,000 00
Fox and wild cat scalps	216 34
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Stationery	10 00
Uncurrent funds	7 00
Treasurer, auditing and collecting old accounts	20 00
Attorney's fees on same	10 00
Auditors and Clerks	75 00
	$16,506 23

Charges	$18,736 75
Credits	16,506 23
Balance in Treasury	$2,230 52

Statement of Moneys Due and Owing Bedford County.

Jacob Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	1864	$168 53
John A. Osburn, Broad Top	1857	106 69
Lemuel Evans, Broad Top	1858	289 67
John C. Morgart, Cumberland Valley	"	89 26
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	"	138 73
George Roades, Liberty	1859	50 12
Jocob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	47 32
Abraham Croyle, Union	1860	299 40
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	25 00
R. D. Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	26 21
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	16 00
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	111 91
William Phillips, Bedford tp.	"	42 33
P. Hardman, Cumberland Valley	"	32 50
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	238 17
Samuel Working, South Woodberry	"	178 62
H. Nicodemus, Bedford borough	1863	502 77
Jacob Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	1,003 72
David Sparks, West Providence	"	180 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	307 55
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	85 42
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	270 68
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	134 00
George Beegle, Union	"	206 00
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	1,099 37
J. W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	43 71
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	328 82
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	670 60
Henry Beegle, Bedford tp.	"	1,521 89
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	912 06
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	214 44
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	813 53
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	723 45
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	[illegible] 07
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	31[illegible]
George Gardill, Juniata	"	359 81
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	437 41
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	334 28
William Crisman, Napier	"	476 66
[illegible] Fisher, West Providence	"	773 97
Joseph [illegible] West Providence	"	194 14
Peter M. Barton, [illegible]	"	349 25
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	1,000 92
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	284 81
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	516 63
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	172 [illegible]
George Beegle, Union	"	621 87
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	1,075 95
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	1,145 24
John Echart, Liberty	"	96 79
Total		$19,039 23

☞ Part of the above is subject to exonerations and commissions and upon all sums due over fifteen months, interest will be charged.

Statement of Moneys Due and Owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill	$2,000 00
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners	2,230 52

Bounty Fund.

TREASURER,		DR.
To amount received from collectors, as follows:		
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	1863	$70 07
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	92 40
Samuel Bender, Bloony Run borough	"	31 09
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	154 72
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	131 36
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	10 55
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg borough	"	55 52
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough	"	60 75
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	50 00
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	200 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	296 63
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	53 61
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	75 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	217 28
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	60 00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	300 00
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	"	653 32
Henry Beegle, "	1864	600 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	400 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	45 00
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	310 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	180 00
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	200 00
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	270 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	230 00
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	167 00
William Crisman, Napier	"	404 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	150 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	190 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	375 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	200 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	283 00
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	73 00
George Beegle, Union	"	160 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	585 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	740 00
John Echart, Liberty	"	100 00
		$8,433 31

TREASURER,	CR.
By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners' drafts	$8,493 10
Treasurer's commission	84 83
Auditors and Clerks	40 00
	$8,617 93

Credits	$8,617 93
Charges	8,433 31
Balance due Treasurer Farquhar	$184 62

Moneys Owed Bedford County on Bounty Fund from Collectors, as follows:

Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	1863	$78 82
David Sparks, West Providence	"	52 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	175 55
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	98 44
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	496 32
Henry Beegle, Bedford township	"	161 58
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	113 92
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	79 84
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	152 31
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	293 24
William Gorsuch,	"	34 85
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	30 29
George Gardill, Juniata	"	49 28
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	40 36
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	48 40
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	48 16
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	"	47 60
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	177 07
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	68 59
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	27 43
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	16 52
George Beegle, Union	"	223 26
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	130 40
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	107 12
John Echart, Liberty	"	91 29
		$2,843 82

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year 1864, as contained in the foregoing statements and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of moneys due to and owed by Bedford county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk. Auditors.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, January 4th, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To amount received from collectors		$7,610 73
On unseated lands		335 93
		$7,946 66
TREASURER,		CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts examined and filed		$5,530 69
Certificate of deposit from Reed & Schell		2,336 51
Treasurer's commission		79 46
		$7,946 66
TAVERN LICENSES,		DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$730 00
CR.		
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts dated April 5th and July 6th	$650 75	
Certificate of deposit	28 25	
Exoneration of John Drhew	15 00	
Treasurer's commssion on amount ass'd	36 00	
		$730 00
EATING HOUSES,		DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$100 00
CR.		
Exoneration of John Harris	$10 00	
Treasurer's commission	4 50	
Amount paid State Treasurer	85 50	
		$100 00
DISTILLERIES,		DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$60 00
CR.		
Treasurer's commission on $60	$ 3 00	
Amount paid State Treasurer	57 00	
		$60 00
BANKS.		DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$20 00
CR.		
Treasurer's commission on $20	$ 1 00	
Paid State Treasurer	19 00	
		$20 00
CONFECTIONARIES.		DR.
Aggregate amount for $164		$15 00
CR.		
Treasurer's commission on $15	$ 75	
Paid State Treasurer	14 25	
		$15 00
TEN PIN ALLEYS AND BILLIARDS.		DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$30 00
CR.		
Treasurer's commission on $30	$ 1 50	
Paid State Treasarer	28 50	
		$30 00
LIQUOR DEALERS.		DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$25 00
CR.		
Treasurer's commission on $25	$ 1 25	
Paid State Treasurer	23 75	
		$25 00
MERCANTILE LICENSES.		DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$696 00
CR.		
By exoneration	$21 00	
Treasurer's commission on $675	33 75	
B. F. Meyers, publishing retailers licenses	12 00	
B. F. McNeil, " " "	12 00	
Paid State Treasurer	617 25	
		$696 00
There is now outstanding in the hands of collectors for 1864 and previous years and due the State		$6,565 52

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk. Auditors.
jan. 27,'65.

"THE STUMP ISLANDS OIL COMPANY!"

CAPITAL - - - - - $120,000.
Development Fund - $21,000
120,000 Shares, par value $1.00.

No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporators until 21,000 shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

PRESIDENT,
WM. HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.
SECRETARY & TREASURER,
HON. S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
DIRECTORS,
HON. T. B. SHANNON, M. C., California.
W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa.
HON. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford, Pa
J. M. SHOEMAKER, " "
G. W. RUPP, " "

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for, and consists of the following tracts:

1st. That valuable island, known as the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches, situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the grounds, but the war breaking out, the parties sold off and enlisted.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," situated but a few rods above the lower island, containing 4 acres and 26 perches, 4 acres of which are owned by this company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c. Neither of these islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stone and trees against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river empties into the Allegheny at a point due south from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further south, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very centre of the great oil belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this, they lie far below the coal measures.

The company also owns 1 acre and 61 perches of land about 5½ miles above the upper island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Emlenton, Venango Co., Pa., upon which is the celebrated Fox and Widel well, with new engine, derrick, building, &c., &c., and well bored to the depth of 420 feet. This well was tubed at 350 feet, and in a few hours pumping yielded about one barrel of oil, but the proprietors determined to sink it deeper, and the company will, as soon as possible, sink this well if necessary to the depth of 1000 feet or more. The "Stump Islands Company" ownes the *whole* interest in well, fixtures and land, and "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well and sink others in the Islands. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Run tract for several more wells.

The property owned by this company is all *practical* boring territory, and persons acquainted with the lands along the Allegheny and other oil streams, will bear testimony that we have more *practical* boring surface face than many of the 300 acre tracts contain.

In addition to this, one basis will compare favorably, with the large majority of Companies, whose Capital stock is five times as great.

The services of an efficient Superintendent have been obtained, and the Directors are determined to prosecute operations vigorously.

Persons desirous of securing a portion of the 21,000 shares of stock, must apply soon, to Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford Penn'a.; at whose office subscription books have been opened for the sale of Stocks, at $1.00 per share.

Feb. 10, 1865.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly IN ALL STAGES OF

CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen the color of the pale blood.* They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration.* They *check the night sweats,* always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days.* The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform.* ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twiching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complextion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c.* and *ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities,* such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruotion.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

Winchester's Genuine Preparation

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on

FRIDAY the 10th day of February 1864,

That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized,

Containing 248 acres and 110 perches

of limestone land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence; the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a

Large Frame House, Bank Barn,

And other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow; he paying her the interest annually, the one third of the balanee at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke dec'd.
jan. 27,'65-3t.

Private Sale.
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer until the 1st., day March next his Property in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford couny Pa., containing

Three Hundred Acres,

more or less, adjoining the town of Centreville. The improvements are a good

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with Kitchen attached, Spring house, double Bank Barn and all other necessary out buildings. Also

A Good Grist Mill,

with two run of stones. There is also an Engine of eighteen horse power attached to said mill. About 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. A great part of this land is underlaid with iron ore and handy to a furnace about being started in the Valley. Also TWO LOTS with a WEATHER BOARDED HOUSE on each in the town of Centreville. Any person who desires purchasing such property will call soon.

H. J. BRUNNER.
jan. 27,'65-4t.

Ladies' Furs.
The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC,

These Bitters have performed More Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effec produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervus system. numerous remedies were recommended by riends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter. D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excelent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorderin my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have exprienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been every materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Hrrman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson;—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of **"C. M. Zackson"** is on the **Wrabper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principle Office and Manufactory.
No. 631 ARCH STREET.
JONES & EVANS.
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town the United States.

News and Other Items.

What beams often fall on men's heads without hurting them?—Sunbeams.

When is a hen most likely to hatch?—When she is in earnest (her nest.)

What was Pharaoh's objection to Moses? He found him, more plague than prophet.

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, "is the churchyard of love." And you men replied his wife, are the grave-diggers."

Everybody sees the cloud on the horizon but who thinks of the clear blue sky above him?

Strive to make everybody happy, and you will make at least one so—yourself.

If you would know a man, mark his gait; most men step to the tune of their thoughts.

He has a good income who has but few occasions of spending; not he who has great rents and great vents.

Men of the noblest disposition always consider themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

We paint our lives in fresco. The soft and facile plaster of the moment hardens under every stroke of the brush into eternal rock.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life, without walking in it himself, that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

Under the effect of the progress of the Union cause, the rebel Cotton Loan, in the hands of the British neutrals fell ten per cent. in one week. The neutrality of John Bull is likely to prove expensive.

In the beginning of the month of September last, Sheridan was simply a Captain in the 13th Regular Infantry. Twenty days later he became a Brigadier, and in less than two months' time a Major General in the regular service. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

It has recently been determined by the Prussian authorities that marriages concluded simply by Dissenting clergymen, and not by ministers of the Evangelical or Catholic church, have no official validity. All the children of such marriages are declared illegitimate.

The Kenturky Legislature has appointed a committee, with authority to contract with competent artist for a portrait of Henry Clay, to be placed in the Senate Chamber in Frankfort. The picture is to be seven feet by eleven, full length, life size, and completed by May 1st, 1865.

It is said that the rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no songs; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit; dandies, the shiniest of men, have no sense; and ball-room belles, the loveliest creatures in the world, are very often ditto—only more so; and politicians have no—scruples, temperance men—no drams.

A Facetious Officer.—A Cincinnati paper, in speaking of the overthrow of the rebels at Atlanta, says that just before the Federal troops entered the town, an Indiana company, almost worn out with the march, were straggling along with very little regard to order. Hurrying up his men, the Captain shouted: "Close up, close up! If the enemy were to fire when you're straggling along that way, they couldn't hit a cussed one of you!" The boys closed up immediately.

To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer thus describes it: "Buy everything you don't want, and pay for nothing you get; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; neglect your children and nurse lap-dogs; go to church every time you get a new dress."

Table Etiquette.—In the town of W. Oneida county, New York, resides a wealthy but ignorant and eccentric farmer, named Wilcox. Mr. Billings, from the neighboring city of Utica, called to see him one day on business, and was invited to stay to dinner. The substantial portion of the meal having been discussed, a piece of pie was placed before each person at the table. Taking his fork in hand, Mr. B. essayed to eat according to etiquette, but his proceedings soon attracted the attention of the host, who was industriously shoveling up the contents of his own plate with a knife.—"Mary," shouted the hospitable farmer, "why don't you bring Mr. Billings a knife?" Here he is a tryin' to eat his pie with a fork! And by the way if it was a two-pronged steel fork (as is probable) he had a difficult undertaking.

The Secret.—"I noticed," says Dr. Franklin, "a mechanic among others at work on a house erecting but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and cheerful smile for every one he meet.—Let the day be ever so cold gloomy or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenace. Meeting him, one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his happy flow of spirit. "My secret, doctor," he replied, "is that I have got one of the best wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind worn to any body." What an influence then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions! Speak gentle, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, cost nothing, and go far towards making a home happy and peacefnl."

How an Oil-well is Bored.—In selecting a spot for a well, the Artisan driller raises a derrick about 110 feet in hight, bringing up a steam engine of about six-horse power, and then, after driving down an iron pipe about six inches in diameter through the earth and gravel some fifty feet, to the first strata of rock, introduces a drill of about two-and-a-half inches in diameter attached to a temper-screw, and thence to the "walking beam" and engine, with which he bores now at the rate of eight or ten feet per day into the solid slate and soap stone, say one hundred feet; he then comes to the first strata of sand stone, which may be ten or twelve feet in thickness; and boring through this comes again to a slate and soap stone of a bluish cast, and working on, say for twenty-five feet or so, he reaches the second strata of sand stone, out of which there comes rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflamable gas, salt water, and petroleum. The bore of the well is enlarged by a "rimmer," and then an iron tube in sections of about fourteen feet and closely screwed together, is intersected by sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flax-seed bag, which expands when wet, is fixed between the tubing, and the walls of the well in order to prevent the water from decending; a "pluger," or valved piston, is introduced into the tube, and the "suck-rod" being attached to the walking-beam, the conduit pipes and tank, which may hold sixty barrels, being in readiness, the engine moves and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well. In the "flowing wells,"—that is such as send the oil out spontaneously—the drill must go down to the third strata of sand stone; but this, in some instances is very deep. In a well on Watson's flat the drill has reached the depth of one hundred feet, and yet the third bed of sand stone is not reached.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA,

Respectfully informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Such as

Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

Ready Made Clothing

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

Notions,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

Groceries,

Coffee, Tea, Sugars, Syrups, Rice,
Spices, &c., &c.
Chewing & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,
Hardware, Iron, Nails,
Spikes, &c., &c.

We keep

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

Goods misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

We buy

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Farmers, Mechanics. Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.
Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who has just received an elegant assortment of
NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey,
Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers. Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and bcys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Uudershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.
GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.
WYOMING
Insurance Company,
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback,	L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe,	John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach,	Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams,	R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher,	Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross,	G. M. Harding.

G. M. Hollenback, President
L. D. Shoemaker, Vice Pres't.
R. C. Smith, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.
Assets, ... $3,000.000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Cash Capital, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, ... $6,000,000.

Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec, 2, 2864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

The following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

Announce to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest. Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

Makes the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER,

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

Lowery & Eichelberger have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

Respectfully solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

References.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18' 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS

Are just receiving a splendid stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County. and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This Houee is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, Ju e 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. Two To Six

BOXES of the SPECIFIC PILL
will promptly, perfectly and permanently cure
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the Urine; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful. Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your Specific Pills' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. Milton Sanders, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. Keith, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—Adolph Behre, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. Meredith Reese, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester' Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession an the public that his preparations can be relied on."—J. R. Chilton, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—Send for a Circular.

Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

The undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contatned in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and in pairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectnal, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa,* or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency,* Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy,* and *Fits,* induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically,*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.—Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.

June 17,'64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

Having this day associated with C. L. Buck in the mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

The old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

D. F. BUCK & SON.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

dec.2,'64-3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 2 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.